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The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVI. SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CLUB RESORTED TO.

REWARDING A TRAITOR.

THE GREAT DAY IS HERE.

A GLANCE AT THE FLYERS

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

THE CHARGE DENIED.

REMOVAL OF THE ASHANTS.

ATHLETES IN THE FIELD.

THE CHAMPIONS GO A GREAT WIDE THE GOAL.

The Outer Club Beats the Nationals, with Seven Tallies to Five—The New-Yorkers Are Playing a Strong Game—They Defeat the St. Louis Blue—Other Games—The Inter-College Regatta Won by Yale—Races at Brighton Beach—Other Sporting Events.

Only 600 people had the pleasure of seeing the crack pitchers of the Nationals pounded all over the field in the out of door ground with the Washingtons yesterday. Thereby dangle, three doubles, and two home runs were played to the credit of the Twin Brooklyns. The home runs were hard hits, after the Washingtons, who were four on foot, had scored one on an error by Reese and a single and double by Baker and Dahl. Between the nets for a base, four foul outs, and forty lunged fair to third by a long stagle. Suris was the last to succumb to a steal, and the crowd knew. Quarles returned the ball to the plate for one Andrew Dalrymple, and Daly improved the opportunity to make for home. Gilligan there to Reese to head him off. Daly" pushed the ball and collided with Daly, who fell on the third baseman on top. Quick as a flash he surged Daly around the thigh, pinning him to the ground while Carroll raced after the ball. It took the scarlet clad two seconds to regain his standing, and then there was a storm of "Safe, safe, safe!" and "Out, out!" Umpire Lynch settled it and Daly trotted home, the victim of a well executed piece of baseball generalship.

Fifteen thousand people saw the Colts and Orioles play a tie game at Baltimore yesterday afternoon. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1	5	2
Chicago	1	5	2

Batteries—Baltimore, Hemming and Robinson; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpire—Hurst.

Nearly 5,000 people saw the Cincinnati-Cleveland game at League Park yesterday afternoon. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	5	9	2
Cleveland	4	8	2

Batteries—Cincinnati, Dwyer and Vaughn; Cleveland, Young and Zimmer. Umpire—Snyder.

Pittsburg defeated Louisville yesterday afternoon by a score of 7 to 6. Attendance, 1,500. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Schriver; Louisville, Hill and Wilson. Umpire—Lynch.

Washington defeated Boston yesterday afternoon by a score of 5 to 4. Attendance, 1,500. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Haddock; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Sheridan.

Baltimore defeated Philadelphia yesterday afternoon by a score of 7 to 6. Attendance, 1,500. Batteries—Baltimore, Hoffer and Robinson; Philadelphia, Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Lynch.

New-York defeated Brooklyn yesterday afternoon by a score of 7 to 5. Attendance, 1,500. Batteries—New-York, Rusie and Doyle; Brooklyn, Kennedy and Grim. Umpire—Sheridan.

Western Association.

At Grand Rapids—Kansas City, 7; Grand Rapids, 6.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; St. Louis, 5.
At Detroit—Detroit, 5; Minneapolis, 4.

Northwestern League.

At Minneapolis, Minn., June 20.—Special.—The Northwestern League game today resulted in favor of Des Moines. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	4	7	4
Des Moines	5	9	2

Batteries—Minneapolis, Ryan and Spies; Des Moines, Cooper and Hoffman. Umpire—Hurley.

Games.

Philadelphia vs. Chicago today.

Baltimore got a decision in all four contests, the last one on account that he had to catch another pitcher.

Dan is beginning to hitting himself to a manner very advantageous to himself and the people. He pounded three for a total of four times at bat, and his last three runs out of five times.

After the exposition of yesterday Anson's team went to bat the "Colonel" [illegible] Such as they are.

Clarke was the first man up for the Orioles, and then there was a storm of applause, and "Get him!" and "Kill him!" and "Put him out!" and "Strike him out!" and "Kick him!" and "Choke him!" and "Throw him down!" and "Sit on him!" and "Hit him!" and "Run him!" and "Stop him!" and "Catch him!" and "Throw him out!" and "Kill him

A BLACK EYE FOR SPARKS.

HE OPPORTUNISTS A CLOSE, BITTERLY DISHEARTENED MEN.

The Land Commissioner Denies an Inkling of the Power of Influential Backing—No Hope for an Adjournment of the House Before the President Settles the Appropriation Bills—The Rejection of Matthews—Anderson's Opponents on the Defensive Track.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—[Special.] For more than one month Commissioner Sparks has gazed in the interior Department and has gazed in the interior Department and has been busily investigating certain frauds against the United States. The officers have tried to keep the matter as close as possible, but somehow it has leaked out. Other parties, too, connected with the office for several years, it is said, but who have been in the employ a number of years, while the former has been connected in a manner suitable to that of a cabinet officer. Many of the facts have been laid before the Commissioner and he has pondered the matter deeply. Several days ago he called to his office a number of gentlemen whom he had summoned to consult with them in regard to the investigations. The story was to be kept secret for the present, but it is known that he asked for the views of the gentlemen as to the best course to pursue in the premises. The views of the gentlemen could not be learned, but it is known that they were unanimous in favor of the most rigid investigation and prosecution of the guilty parties. The Commissioner has been very reticent in regard to the matter, and has not given any information whatever to the newspapers. The story has leaked out, however, and it is said that he will call on the Secretary of the Interior to-day and ask for the assistance of the Department of Justice in the matter. The Commissioner has been very much annoyed by the publication of the story, and has declared that he will not be interviewed on the subject. It is said that the investigations have been going on for several months, and that the Commissioner has been in possession of the facts for some time. It is said that the frauds are very extensive, and that the Government will be defrauded out of a large amount of money unless the matter is promptly checked. It is said that the Commissioner would have acted in the matter before, but he was afraid that he would not receive the support of the Administration. It is said that the Commissioner has been in consultation with the President and Secretary Lamar in regard to the matter, and that he has received from them assurances that they would support him in the investigations. The story has it that he has not received private and confidential assurances from some one connected with the Administration that he would be supported in the investigations. The story has it that he would not have entered upon the investigations unless he had received assurances that he would be supported by the Administration. The story has it that he has received assurances from some one connected with the Administration that he would be supported in the investigations. The story has it that he has received assurances from some one connected with the Administration that he would be supported in the investigations.

When Congress Met Officers.

There seems to have been a misunderstanding in the Democratic caucus as to the time when Congress should convene. The general impression was that it would assemble at 10 o'clock, but a resolution was passed fixing the hour of meeting at 12 o'clock. Consequently a number of members did not arrive until after that hour, and when they reached the Capitol they found that the House had been in session for an hour. Some of the members were very much annoyed at the delay, and it is said that they will endeavor to have the hour of meeting changed to 10 o'clock.

Matthews to Be Supported for Reporter.

Washington, the literary organ of Secretary Manning, has declared itself in favor of the election of Matthews to the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Democratic members of the House of Representatives will meet in caucus to-night to consider the matter, and it is thought that they will indorse Matthews. The Democratic members of the Senate have already done so.

Anderson's Chances Not So Encouraging.

The Democrats do not seem to be particularly enthusiastic over the election of Anderson, of Kansas, to the office of Reporter of the Supreme Court. Although he has been in the House for several years, he has not made many friends, and it is said that he has been very much disappointed at the result of the caucus. It is said that he has been very much disappointed at the result of the caucus. It is said that he has been very much disappointed at the result of the caucus.

Senate Matters.

The Senate spent most of the day in executive session. The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on the bill to provide for the disposition of the public lands. The bill was passed. The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on the bill to provide for the disposition of the public lands. The bill was passed. The Committee on Public Lands reported favorably on the bill to provide for the disposition of the public lands. The bill was passed.

Senate Committee Changes.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has been reorganized. The Committee on Public Lands has been reorganized. The Committee on Public Lands has been reorganized. The Committee on Public Lands has been reorganized.

Increased Revenue Collections.

The collections of internal revenue during the last three days, amounting to $1,000,000, were unusually large. The collections of internal revenue during the last three days, amounting to $1,000,000, were unusually large. The collections of internal revenue during the last three days, amounting to $1,000,000, were unusually large.

The Chairmanship Position Fully Assigned.

With the House has completed the assignment of Chairmanships of the various committees. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands has been assigned to the Hon. [illegible]. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands has been assigned to the Hon. [illegible]. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands has been assigned to the Hon. [illegible].

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1866.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

THE TRIBUNE receives with across the fourth of the series of Gen. Custer's articles on "Great in Peace." This paper deals with the social relations which at first existed between Gen. Grant and Andrew Johnson after the latter became President, and gives with great distinctness the causes which led to the growth of a schism having between them. Especially interesting is the recital of the struggle between the President and Congress on questions affecting the basis and of the President's wide attempts to involve Gen. Grant in the pending controversy, including the memorable tour known as "Swinging Around the Circle," from which Gen. Grant refused to depart and returned to Washington without the manifesting feature of "any political." It was not, as Gen. Custer shows, until the adoption of the reconstructing amendment in 1868 and the rejection of the President's plan of coping with the South that Gen. Grant became a politician, allowing to be let with the people with whom he had fought. A letter from Lincoln to Gen. Sherman is introduced as illustrating the former's aversion to exercise office at the time. Gen. Custer's articles are a regular and attractive feature of THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TRIBUNE forwarded by mailed (postage prepaid) to any address at the rate of $1.50 for three months, or 50 cents per month. Foreign addage included. (Inclusive of Sunday the rates are $2 for three months, or $1 for one month—all postage prepaid.) The address may be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change care should be taken to mention the old as well as the new address.

Forty buses have been secured in the Jackson trial.

Four Democrats, Mr., suffered from a disastrous fire yesterday.

Forty persons perished in a mine explosion at Barbezy, France.

Parliament CLEVELAND has voted over forty private session bills.

In Illinois the harvest of winter wheat is nearly finished. The yield is large.

The Pile John Porter bill passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 33 to 11.

It is alleged that the reports of forty deaths daily in Crete from yellow fever are not true.

The Detroit elections will open in the barrooms July 1 and in the saloons July 4, and end July 14.

THOMPSON afternoon a fire raged in Peoria, Ill., causing a loss of several hundred thousand dollars.

KENTUCKY Republicans have decided to nominate candidates in every Congressional district in the State.

ex-President ANDREW has gone to New London, Conn., to pass the summer, hoping thereby to regain his health.

WADE PORTER'S recent graduates have been assigned to regiments, as outlined in THE TRIBUNE'S issue some this morning.

The Commission on Trade Depression in England has advised that a commission be appointed to inquire into the silver question.

It is stated that the chief object of Gen. Sheridan's Chicago trip is to look up an eligible site for the establishment of a military post.

The Northwestern Bank of Kentucky has sold to H. H. Walker for $30,000 cash that on Blue Island avenue, northeast corner of Caldwell.

EIGHT Suicide banks, some of whom were candidates at the last election, have been arrested in Minn on the charge of issuing a novel.

"Bishop" COX, it is said, will return to New York this fall and run for Congress in the Ninth District, recently represented by Joseph Patton.

The Indiana fellows during the last seven days for the United States were 150 and for Canada twenty-four, as compared with 150 last week.

An adverse report will be made to the Senate upon the nomination of O. P. Matthews (colored) of Albany, N. Y., as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

STEVE GARDNER yesterday refused to quash the indictments against William J. Chapin, and a jury was empaneled to try the murderer of the Armory Police Court.

The Senate Elections Committee has decided to report adversely to any investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne of Ohio.

CHARLES L. CAMPBELL, the proprietor of an extensive stock-yard stall speculator, was yesterday committed to the Baltimore City Court of committing a gambling device.

INTERNAL revenue collections for the first eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, amounted to $107,134,455, an increase of $6,445,510 over the corresponding period last year.

QUEEN VICTORIA prorogued the British Parliament yesterday. In her address her Majesty stated that she was desirous of ascertaining the sense of her people on the Ionnerrie question.

QUITE excitement has been caused in Paris by the manifesto of the Comte de Paris on his departure from Frosn. Newspapers containing the manifesto are selling on the streets in large numbers.

A train of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad has been effected by the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Line, thus making a grand trunk line under one management from Newport News to New Orleans, where it will connect with the Huntington system and the Pacific Ocean.

There was exciting scene in the Town of Lake yesterday. The retiring Lake Shore switchmen denied a number of freight-cars and delayed passenger-trains. The police had to resort to their clubs to prevent greater damage. The railroad officials are firm in their determination to fight to the end.

ACCORDING to the June report of the Department of Agriculture the prospect for the coming apple crop is materially below an average outside of the New England and Middle States. The orchards of the Ohio Valley and Northwest suffered severely from the cold winter and the late frosts of spring.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM H. SEWARD is not having good political luck either in Washington or Illinois these days. His horizontal bill has been beaten at the National Capital, and his trusty and constant friends Eden and Judd Whitney have been "knocked out" in their respective Congressional districts in Illinois. His pet candidate for the Chicago District-Attorneyship, Thomas of La Salle, seems to be suicidally out of the running. Mr. SEWARD has, no doubt, the sincerest sympathy of his friend Carter H. Harrison.

THE Chicago money market was steady and tended to dullness. There was moderate activity in the local market for securities. New York exchange and sterling bills were quiet and strong. Stocks in Wall street were stronger after a weak opening, and Lake Shore was bought freely on orders from this city.—The Chicago produce markets were more active and stronger, wheat being firmer on home corn more and provisions in a decrease in the number and quality of the hog receipts. As compared with Thursday pork closed 62½c higher, lard 31½c higher, meats 1c higher, wheat 1½ higher, corn unchanged, oats ½c higher, rye a shade higher, barley and flaxseed firm.

STOP LOVEMAKING.

Unless there is to be more bloodshed and rioting in Chicago, or unless East St. Louis performances are to be repeated in the yards and along the city tracks of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the authorities should provide some adequate means of coping successfully with the striking switchmen. Yesterday, for the first time since the commencement of the labor troubles, a number of railway trains were detained, and the locomotive and violent conduct of the strikers became simply riotous. The police force sent to the yards were so unable to prevent the uncoupling of cars and the throwing of the switch which deviated the trains as they were to protect the non-union workmen from bodily harm. The railroad company has practically discharged every one of the strikers and they are transparents as to trades. The Chicago & Northwestern during the strike of its freight-handlers was able to haul its freight by imported men, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern ought to be enabled to employ new men without molestation. If the strikers don't care to work with non-union switchmen let them go elsewhere. There has been more than enough violence in the city recently, and an attempt at a repetition here of the Missouri Pacific massacre should be interdicted by an iron. There was no occasion for the present strike, and there is no occasion now for unmanly measures to make an end of it. If the Town of Lake police cannot quell the riot—for such it now is—without assistance, the Sheriff should promptly avail himself to their aid; and if the deputies are not strong enough to protect the property of the company and the lives of its employés the militia should be called out and kept out until the last vestige of anarchism has been stamped out.

THE REPUBLICAN DIVISION.

The latest Democratic move of the anti-Johnson men is open to the objection that it overlooks the mark. It is a common fault of poor human nature to "stop over" when collected time and once are allowed to do it in. The document referred to furnishes an example of this uselessness of argument which tends to defeat itself and the cause it is intended to enhance. When the advocate of the duty interest asserts "whoever tried for or is against us," and "even clerks above that the individual is either ignorant and stupid or has been taught with a prize," he simply says too much. The change in the sweeping to be overlooked, and the whole argument is likely to fail in the present as the vastly superior majority of reconstruction.

It is most to be regretted that the anti-Johnson men should occupy this ground, because there is otherwise room for them to do a great amount of good. If they fail to have cheating expressed, to have it made impressive that anything offered as food or even shall be placed upon its own merits and stand or fall thereon, they are doing noble service in the cause of humanity. If they insist that any counterfeit shall be contested and any sophisticator punished as such, whether it be in alcohol, confidence, or coin, they take such high moral ground as to entitle them to challenge the motives or principles of any who dispute it, but beyond that the position is unsafe. In declaiming against the material from which Johnson is made they have no right to expect the intercession of those who enthrowned the nation. There can be no reasonable question that the material used is just as healthy for food as any other part of the animal, the chief point at issue being whether that or any other animal there is fit to be eaten without a thorough cooking—which is a matter that every one may settle for himself if he knows what he is dealing with. And the appeal to the farmers on the selfish ground of protection to their own interests falls here from the fact that the substituted is as usually with the genuine below a product of the grazing industry, while it may be claimed with much truth that if such material could not be utilized in this way the total selling value of the animal would be considerably less than it is now, or the price of meat to the consumer must be correspondingly increased. The beware the old-fashioned market for the animal has has been almost destroyed by the use of preservers and the discovery that extract-meat of is a very efficient substitute in the kitchen, the future), and the easy rat. The statement is not open to legitimate cavil that the butcher trade in the large establishments of the North-West near this city is just as good and equally healthful for cooking purposes as is the best dairy-made butter; while it has been asserted by good authority that thorough cooking is not necessary to render it innocuous by killing off entozoa that might otherwise injure the body of the person who eats the substitute. But we want to hear upon the consumer in connection with the sale of fatty substitutes for butter.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE VICTORY.

Objection is made to the exclusion of the term "Prohibition Amendment" in the third-party tickets who are seeking the repeal of the High License law and all other acts for the regulation of the liquor traffic in this State. "Amendment" according to the dictionaries means "settlement," or "want of government," and that is the exact case into which the Prohibitionist propose to put the liquor traffic for the time being. They intend to run third-party candidates, break down the supporters of high license, wipe out restrictive measures, give the saloons free rein, and deluge the State with chaos, ordered vitality in the hope of bringing about a "reaction" that will lead to instant prohibition. They propose to strike and assassin the public with a free fire of rum, and, like the good Gadgit, throw the patient into fits as the first step toward a cure. Knowing a majority of the people of Illinois will not now accept their dictums these leaders are striving to avail the horrors of intemperance and intense drunkenness, poverty, crime, and distress incident on that the public may be coerced into the adoption of their schemes. Is it not strange it will be style such tactics, truthful Seaton "Prohibition Amendment"?

The purpose of the social and political reformists is to save the ground of all existing laws and institutions that they may build more according to Communistic theories. So far as the liquor traffic is concerned the third-party Prohibitionists hold to the same doctrine. They hope to wreck all restrictive laws and make practical, effective measures give way to impossible schemes. Their immediate purpose is to let the rumshops run riot while the community is cursed with violence, unrestrained debauchery. Their motive was well stated by Dr. Leonard, the Ohio Prohibition leader, who said that rather than cripple and control the science by license he would put open whisky hotels on every street corner and let all comers drink without restraint! But who propose to introduce a rationale of drunkenness as the first step toward concrete temperance can hardly be described by a milder term than "Prohibition Anarchism."

IT BEATS THE DEVIL.

Websters and Dons are subscribing at fabulous quotations for the two-cents and protracted lectures of the Democratic party. Webster says in the Louisville Courier-Journal:

> Mr. Randall and the apologists here on the greatest anti-Johnson Union-hating and reconstruction-hating Democratic party that ever existed, and under the lead of Andrew Johnson, are now engaged in making a platform to present before the country at the coming election. Mr. Randall and his friends have hardly reached Washington before they have begun to manifest the strongest desire to compromise with the Johnson men. They have declared in favor of the admission of Tennessee, Maine is considerably greater than in general.

Did we these factions united in 1866 to "defeat the people and the party" in putting forth an indigenous, non-committal tariff plank. It is only fitting that they should now find something wrought in the document to disgust them both. If the Republicans have lost the ability to see "any distinction between right and wrong" the free-trade Democrats encouraged the delusion and spurred it sublimately in 1865. It is quite likely that the running of the Pendleton ticket was contributed by the Fifteen Committee of the last Democratic National Convention may drive the Randall faction out of the party and cause the loss of New York and New Jersey or other States. There was more screwing in the tariff plank of 1864 than its makers suspected, and it may yet be necessary to "put the backbone of philosophy to the eye of fellow" many times. The 1864 tariff plank had a slow task, but it has accomplished at last.

A BAD ALLEGHANY ATTACK.

All Gabriel's advocacy of the North Side Street Car Company's proposition with regard to the La Salle street tunnel is not likely to commend that scheme to the general public. The Alderman's zeal for the corporation would be suspicious, even if its promises to single-minded devotion to the interests of its constituents had never been questioned. Its zeal to have the free cable performance in favor of Mr. Luther corporation adopted the evening it was introduced. A week later he and Colleton were leaders of the twenty-four who passed that ordinance in the small hours of the morning, after they had voted down every reasonable amendment. Its initial, threatened, and disavowed all opposition on that occasion. He is an advocate of the proposition to give the La Salle street tunnel (which cannot be duplicated for $1,000,000) to the street-car company for $100,000.

Gabriel's opponents are as shallow as his zeal is suspicious. He is a bad advocate—the worst Mr. Luther could have. He would do more service to the street-car corporation by making a show of opposing its measures. Had Mr. Luther known the City Council better he would not have permitted any of his projects to be disappointed there by Gabriel.

HOME PROTECTION CATHOLICS.

Mr. Parnell has decided to withdraw most of the Roman Catholic candidates from the Ulster constituencies and to substitute candidates selected by the Ulster Protestant Home-Rule Association. This is a politic and praiseworthy course. Of the seventeen Parnellites who are opposed Ulster constituencies fifteen are Catholics. Under the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's bill the present members of Parliament would be members of the new Irish Parliament which it is proposed to establish. It would be neither just nor reasonable to the interests of the Irish people that the Protestant province that they should be represented in the home legislature by a majority of Roman Catholics. Mr. Parnell, who is up for sorting as he is produce and judicious, has acted wisely. Besides, in withdrawing the Roman Catholic candidates and substituting Protestants, he is free between, as to the case of Dublin, O'Brien, and Healy who are leading what may be called Irish-Irish legue in the northern province, there will probably be no danger of rankings. The other Nationalist constituencies of Ulster will be asked to elect some of the leading Protestant Home-Rulers, prominent business and professional men, who, at considerable sacrifice to themselves, have cast their lot with Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. The result will be that the Nationalists will almost certainly carry twenty-one out of the thirty-three Ulster seats at the approaching election.

A FOOLISH STRIKE.

The Lake Shore switchmen have chosen an unfortunate time for their strike. It comes just after the collapse of the general and unthoughtful strike, when tens of thousands of men are out of employment, many of them the victims of the bad advice of the agitators who have encouraged the switchmen to go out. The railroad officials claim, and apparently with truth, that they have no one ready to take the place of every striker. When the switchmen struck last month they had to a certain degree the public sympathy. The public, believe it is interested with enough their wishes, does not concern itself much about their squabbles. People do not care to enter into a disheartening investigation as to whether the officials of the railroad company have arbitrarily violated their pledges and promises or as to whether the switchmen were misled by the statements of Sheriff Hackett and Commissioner McCarthy. All they know or care to know about the matter is, that the seventy strikers worked side by side with the eight-seventeen men for six weeks or more; that the eight persons now employed to fill their work faithfully; and that the railroad company had no cause to discharge them for lack of skill. They do not think it right that seventy fellow-workmen should insist on the discharge of those eight men now in order to satisfy a low-sensitiveness pride. The eight have faithful to support. There is no good reason why they should be deprived of their means of livelihood.

Besides, the people are weary of the strikes. They have been prostrative of no good, but of much harm. They have interfered with business, delayed necessary goods and private mails, and resulted in depression of trade. They have dogged the wheels of industry, and now after they are in motion upon the switchmen impose on account of a trifling misunderstanding to block one of the rolling thoroughfares of trade. The public can have no sympathy with such unnecessary proceedings, and without public sympathy the strikers cannot win.

THE BOSTON Journal is a thoughtful newspaper, such as Boston might be expected to produce. The Boston Journal has been considering Indiana Democracy, and has reached a conclusion as to the outlook. It puts the case just about as it stands:

> Is there to be the Democratic ticket in opposition to the Republican ticket? What shall be the platform? What issues will it make?

Those men advise a profession which they have once sat with fear and trembling. There are not known. Other could be all experience teaches, but disappointing. The new editor of the Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald betrays to the thoughtful man, and he are glad to see that he is sensible in being generally aware throughout the country. He says modestly but firmly:

> We do not assume the duties of journalism as the remaining attendants thereof by the usual order of succession, but simply by accident. Having fallen a position to which we have hardly aspired, we shall endeavor to discharge its duties to the best of our ability, and hope to receive such support from the public as will warrant the continuance of the undertaking.

THE mystery of the assassination of the Grand Vizier is no longer a mystery. There were many persons now, with a probable against accused, who took occasion to pervert their own complex instruction.

AT a late hour last night the Postoffice Department of the United States, though not entirely recovered from its fright, was still in pain, and too feeble. The patient discharge of a lot of switching men with the use belonging to an insurance agency shows that the department may be nervous but is not dead.

THE University of Notre Dame, Indiana, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Hon. John Gilmary of this city. This is a recognition of Mr. Gilmary' scholarship and not inherent in the line of his profession. Leaving behind other merry years ago with the law, Mr. Gilmary soon began to be known as a writer of exceptional merit. His "Commentaries on the Constitution" and his "Life of Archbishop Carroll" are standard works. Mr. Gilmary is also the author of a number of pamphlets, and is now at work upon the "Catholic Church in the United States."

THE French Prince are more dangerous to the Empire away from France than at home. The average French Prince is most formidable when his imagination can have a little play on his appearance and quality.

THE French Minister to this country is to receive because of double consideration at home, affecting his standing. Our own Representative does not get along with the very well, but does it seem to occur to mind that our Department of State is not a mere circus. Foreign Governments send diplomatic representatives to deal with Secretary, or the principle of "the cap is on the peg."

OUR Boston and New South are now engaged in an effort to secure Shakespeare performances. The evangelists have made a mistake in choosing the season for the work. The best is the Shakespeare doesn't want to go to Heaven in the summer time. Shakespeare is good enough for his time, and he is good enough for us now, though, and he is costly to suffer arrangements for moving.

THE LEADER has received from Union college the degree of A. M.—Doctor of Facts. He was a hero in inventing the nothing.

ON the graduation day week at the Chicago Sunday-Evening School classes on Business as well as Science, Arithmetic, etc., in Carmel, and rules to Frog. The conferring of the award is to cause an inquiry in the direction of scientific research, and it is not improbable that some of the biggest forward-action steps during the next quarter of a century will be taken by the rare gentlemen of the institution or the successors of Cheetle seven and Shangai avenue in the city.

"IF anyone is out Mr. President," loudly remarked the private secretary to an awkward-looking specimen of humanity who wished to see, if it was quite full to see us. But you can be rather a good deal more than you want us."

"Indeed," remarked the President profitably, "let's put your theorem to that morning about it. I've learned what values quite frequently—and I've got to get even with somebody."

THE erection of cooks engaged in the enrichment of the burned Lake Shore switchmen's strike have had the result effect upon the trains.

THE fact that on the first day of the present month the government of the country were prospering more than at any previous time in the history of the United States did not secure a hostile day of hard times.

THE Congressmen who didn't get a chance to speak on the tariff one now and "more to print." They are just entering to encourage on the subject, and here no one that if there is nothing they constituents want more than another it is the Congressional Record with two of speeches in it. Good reading is the Congressional Record.

THE President is developing into a humorist. His late newspaper remark with respect to Secretary Seward was a good one.

SECRETARY is a good thing and it is pleasant to see the Secretary newspapers trying to give the President credit for all the graces but their own. We fear that will not succeed in hoodwinking the sly old "newspaper editor" reputation for Mr. Greeley. Better rest in the argument industry and the weather.

SECRETARY WELLES is said to have got in writing his descriptions not again to hold an office; but that's nothing. Secretary Welles may also get in writing his assertion that the Delphic Bee a failure.

CURRENT NOTES.

Speaking of Sinking, it may be observed that a man who "will take it down" is generally taken in.—Utica Herald.

Horace—"What are beams of Sandy Hooks, who stood on high to your views?" Answer—"I am a native ordinary sense time." Horace—"Oh! I do the mystery, then!" Answer—"No; it is Democrat." Sigh.

At the entrance of a restaurant in Paris, Ohio, where young ladies are employed, is posted a notice reading: "Gentlemen are requested to abstain from kissing the waitresses on the stairs, as this is a Family House of Refreshment and requires the services."

This Sunday ice bathers is waiting all the steamboats on Erie, for instance, if a young man goes to see his girl just in the Sunday, he is of right, but if he comes back in the afternoon he is a "bay sailor."—Cincinnati Gazette.

Baldwin was busily training a new missionary gun piece of hand-tool. "What shall you load?" he asked. "Why, we picked up some shot," replied a novice. "Then, said the gun specialist, "I guess you picked before they were ripe."—Boston Post.

The civilization of the East is rapidly penetrating this country. Sunburn is in more active use than in a certain Dakota town near the Minnesota line, in which the leading hotel has the following posted conspicuously on the head of the bedstead in each room: "Guests are requested to remove their boots before retiring."—Chicago Post.

"St. Jacobs, you might lend me that suit of. I have been wanting to rent it for some time." "I am heart-broken at being compelled to refuse, my dear madame, but I've made it a rule not to lend under any circumstances. The proof is before you. You see how well I've treated it, although you've worn it. Well, then, good-morning."—Detroit Free Press.

After politely asking five different subscribers to hand on a loaf of bread, we have to hand bread and chips to make a fire to cook our food meals. Only if some street gentlemen will bring us half a sack of flour we will try to get some time for it even if we are compelled to resume the discharging to meet the Messenger to the proceedings.—Baltimore Gazette.

Many years ago, when grocers in Lynn were forced to sell liquor, one of them, who had the reputation of giving rather short weight and measure, was bragging to a customer of his skill in fixing up packages. "I can drop a pound of sugar," he remarked, "in a smaller piece of paper than any other man in town." "I don't doubt it," said the customer, "and you can drop it in a smaller piece of water than any other man in town."—Lynn News.

A very enjoyable concert was given in a small provincial town, among the performers was a popular local singer, who was announced to the progress as prepared to sing an air, "Bound on waters," by Handel. Prior to sing with strong effect, and was handled the next day to comment on the local paper the announcement that the gentleman would sing "Bound on waters, by Handel, accompanied on the flageolet."—English Paper.

A fellow traveler in neighbor in railway car "just came in very inactive to the Mr.—— quiet stranger." He came in from some local Conservatives. I am a Free-silverite myself.—You, sir, do? I just came from Chicago, where I have been attending the Democratic Convention. I was a delegate myself.—Indeed! I am glad to meet you. Let me introduce myself. I am Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska.—Bryan! Bryan! Why, I am one of the Democratic delegates who voted against you. Sir, I consider you a traitor to your party, and I shall not speak to you again."—Chicago Tribune.

Mary Jane Hibbs, 14 years old and black, was committed to the Industrial School in Baltimore by the Justice, who said she needed to be employed with them. She had a room on the fifth floor, and the first night she got out on the roof, swung from the eaves to her back, and dropped to a window on the fourth floor, where she found a bed and went to sleep. She was discovered next morning by the Superintendent, who found her sitting on the window-sill, with her feet hanging down outside, and asked her what she was doing there. "Why, I'm waiting for the milkman to come along with the milk," she replied.—Baltimore Gazette.

Count Gleichen, Cadets in the Prussian Guards, who has with Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and who was from the Tuileries to Carlsbad (witness of Sadowa), is said to be married to Miss Rose, who is now the mistress of Mrs. Langtry. The first meeting between the two occurred when Miss Rose was traveling in Egypt with her mother and a small party of friends. The Count was also traveling in Egypt, and he and Miss Rose were frequently thrown together. Their acquaintance ripened into friendship, and finally into love. The Count proposed to Miss Rose, but was refused by her mother, who objected to the match on account of his poverty. The Count returned to Europe, and Miss Rose remained in Egypt. Finally the mother relented, and the Count was recalled. They were married in Cairo, and have since been living in Europe.—Boston Post.

Fred and Willie Gentes, aged 4 and 5, two of their home in Cincinnati, on their packed a tin basket with provisions, stole off and a short time from their fathers and set out to see the world. They had not gone far when they met a man who asked them where they were going. They told him they were going to see the world. "Then you have left your father and mother?" said the man. "Yes," replied Fred, "we left them behind."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

After the Supreme Court of the City of Grand Rapids, in honor of Mr. Justice Campbell, in honor of Mr. Justice Campbell, in honor of Mr. Justice Campbell

CHEERING THE PREMIER.

GLADSTONE FIRES THE HEARTS OF THE MANCHESTER PEOPLE.

He Scorches One of Impoverished Aristocrats—His Advice to the Unemployed—Foreign Affairs—The Queen's Speech—Parliament Over the Expulsion of the French Princes—A Colony Sworn in France.

MANCHESTER, June 29.—Mr. Gladstone addressed the electors of Manchester this afternoon in Peel Park Hall. He spoke for an hour and twenty minutes. For a while during the speech he rose to some somewhat lofty and eloquent passages. This was however on the one hand likewise to Manchester the Tories and not with a sentence remotely, or which he expected to apologize to the spirit of all or some of the views which the anti-Gospel. Mr. Gladstone was received at Manchester with indescribable enthusiasm, thousands being assembled at the hall to see him to arrive him, and the streets being densely packed with people all the way from the hotel to Peel Park. As the carriage containing the Premier made its way through the vast crowd, cheer during the most part was made by men, women and children, who waved their hats and handkerchiefs in the air. Every time the Premier made his appearance at a window he was greeted with tremendous cheers. Mr. Gladstone looked in excellent health and spirits. When the meeting was called to order Alderman Agnew presided, and Mr. Gladstone was received with tremendous cheering. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I have to express my thanks for the kind manner in which you have received me. I am not going to trouble you with any lengthy address. I am not going to enter into the details of the Government's policy. It appeared to the men of Manchester who are now in the forefront of progressive movements to have come to their conference [illegible] that they could present the greeting of [illegible] to Ireland. At any event it is for them to speak fully and take up the interest from this body.

Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat amid prolonged cheering.

Parliament Prorogued—The Queen's Speech—She Is Anxious to Have the Irish Question Settled.

LONDON, June 29.—Parliament was prorogued today. The following is the Queen's speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen: I have summoned you from your high duties before the full accomplishment of the several ends of my policy, in order to prorogue the powers of my people in the approaching general election. I have [illegible] to [illegible] my intention to [illegible] Parliament to [illegible] with Ireland. I am [illegible] in accordance with Foreign Powers. I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the [illegible] between the Governments of the United States and the Dominion of Canada [illegible] to the ratification of a treaty which [illegible] the fisheries question. I continue to [illegible] maintain the most friendly relations with all Powers. I have also the satisfaction to inform you that the [illegible] between the Governments of Servia and Bulgaria [illegible] to a close through the [illegible] of the Powers and the [illegible] of the Porte, and after a period of anxiety [illegible] the obligations of [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Treaty [illegible] to the [illegible] of Eastern Europe.

The state of affairs in Egypt has improved. I have been enabled to materially reduce the [illegible] in that country and to bring within the [illegible] of Egypt [illegible].

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have [illegible] for the [illegible] of the year. I have also commanded the [illegible] of the Government to [illegible] for the [illegible] of the year.

My Lords and Gentlemen: I have [illegible] in accordance with [illegible] the [illegible] of the Government's [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the Government [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the Government [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the Government

THE RAMBLER IN GOTHAM.

HOUSEHOLD GODS, THE SPECIALTY AMONG OLD FURNITURE DEALERS.

The Old Debate in New York and Out for Congress in Silver Palmer's Deserted District—Gen. Butler on Dude Trade and Fortunes—A Railroad Man Scores the Administration's Policy—Grants Out for Another Hunter Hardly Ill-Health.

NEW YORK, June 25.—[Special.]—Gotham is evening home to-day to-morrow to-day to-morrow. There have been rumors to the effect for some time, but there has been no one spot from Mr. Cleveland positively indicated his purpose. Postmaster Dailey, the storyteller, to-day exhibited a letter he received a day or two ago from the distinguished Mugwump of Yorker, dated at Commonwealth June 1, 2?, or alluding to a letter from Dailey which he had just received Mr. Cleveland.

Gen. Butler on Dude Trade.

Gen. B. F. Butler was in the city to-day. In a few moments' talk about the Governor-Tariff bill he did not commit himself to either to an anti-tariff, but he spoke very emphatic remarks: "There will be fight in Congress on the tariff, as there is possible." Then remember that the Democrats had made their platform two years ago, and promised the tariff bill in the Allegheny Convention in 1884.

"This Dude excitement, that dressing that will starve the women. The Dude and Fad have the preponderance of votes beyond their position. I was invited to an Arbor Day Dude's dinner in 1881. I went to Toledo with a party of gentlemen to make an excursion in favor of protection. They gave me no invitation quarter. There I went to the dressing room and forward to the dinner. I had a good time in the dressing room. I had given myself for this, because he had the manners of his class in politics, but he had taken pretty decided stand on that question, and that I would like to hear the argument for a protective tariff. The result was the notes of Mr. Evarts on a service which was suggested to the Democratic Democrats. The Democrats are not in favor of protection, but they have got to be patriotic to support their party.

Gen. Butler Does Not Quit Politics.

Gen. Butler does not quit his fighting spirit, but of the interests of the Government with the events in the Albany question, but the statement is made during morning as to the Governor's course, although he did not [illegible] his action that he was not satisfied that the Anti-Monopoly Democrats are obliged to support the ticket of the Democratic party. Butler is for Governor Hill, but does not go to Albany to [illegible] that there is nothing in the Governorship now New York State. Butler thinks that so many of them will refuse to support that ticket, and about that time the Democratic people will find out what there is to do. Then will set the ball around the country stronger than when Hewitt and Cleveland run as a pair.

Senator Jarbel added that he agrees to what Mr. Hagar's prophecy included.

Senator Hawley's Views.

There have been a number of Vermont politicians here within a few days, among whom the friends of Senator Hawley have been a very large number. Among them Judge Veazey Smith, Treasurer of the Vermont Central Railroad, the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, of Washington, and Mr. George W. Hooker of Rutland. Senator Hawley is in the Vermont delegation, and his friends are very anxious to know what his position is on the tariff question. He is a strong protectionist and the constituency of the State have been heard upon the transactions by the present Democratic Congress, which have left the manufacturers of Vermont, from top to bottom, from the Governor, who is President of the Rutland Marble Company, and the general superintendent of the Rutland Railroad Company, down to the small operator, in the belief that the Democratic party is not to be trusted to support their protective principles.

Gen. Butler on the Administration's Policy.

In answer to an inquiry as to the drift of business, B. F. Butler, the great grocer, said to-day:

"Trade is dull, but it is steady. I have a fair business. In fact, I do not like a boom—question of health. A boom—and I have had several experiences with it—is followed by a collapse. I would go back to Washington if I were to decide by the Democratic party, which is [illegible] Democratic party. As Congress I am not a politician, but a statesman. I am not a politician, but a statesman. I am not a politician, but a statesman.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

GRAIN IN ELEVATORS.

BAD BLOOD.

Scrofulous, Infected and Contagious Humors.

Choking Catarrh.

CRYING WOMEN.

CHATTANOOGA.

MISSION RIDGE.

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BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE.

WEST END HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

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THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

J. S. Clarkson, Des Moines, Ia., and Dr. S. J. Hunniman, London, are at the Leland House.

Gen. and Mrs. F. E. Shattuck, Washington, Ga.; Mr. F. S. Pendleton, San Antonio, and Hon. James W. Forsyth, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

No overtures have yet been made toward any settlement between the Teamsters' Union and employers. The strikers say this was one of their days for picketing, and the non-strikers declare that they have picketed to keep the men employed.

The directors of the Public Library will meet this afternoon and probably open communication with a view of securing the Hamlin bill giving Chicago, Paris in the exchange of foreign, Northern Home, and the Library.

The Mayor and some of the aldermen of the Seventh, 1st, are in the city ascertaining the effects of railroads which are through their lots and trying to induce them to build a union depot and also a hospital for injured employés.

The temperance yesterday, as observed by Chicago saloons, General Sunday, was an extreme success. Several Sunday, was an Saturday: 2 p. m., 87°; 3 p. m., 87°; 10 p. m., 78°; 11 p. m., 80°; 12 m., 80°; 1 p. m., 71°; 2 p. m., 69°; 3 p. m., 68°. Remainder, 9 a. m., 66.66; 6 p. m., 64.64.

George Callaghan, 70 years old, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by the incoming Rockford passenger-train at the crossing of the Northwestern Railroad at Robey and Elston streets. Callaghan's body was taken to his late residence, No. 180 Fremont street. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

At a meeting of the ladies of the Chicago Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary the report of the committee of the Executive Committee showed that the gross receipts were $3,781, against $1,000, and the net receipts $2,000, which will be devoted to the work of enlarging the charity and paying off the remainder of the indebtedness.

L. H. Bonnie of Maplewood, Ill., visited Smith's gambling house at No. 111 Madison street yesterday. Where he left the place he was minus $70. The proprietor refused to return the money to Mr. Bonnie, and the latter swore out a warrant before Justice Boynton charging Smith with being the proprietor of a gambling house. He was arrested.

During the thunder-storm of yesterday afternoon lightning struck the chimney of the house at No. 227 Dodge street, owned by J. Frank. The house was not damaged to any extent. Mrs. Frank, who was in the house at the time, was prostrated by the shock. She was attended by a doctor, who said she was injured, but that external was to last serious, and not serious.

Judicial advice, and business, and the inclination of her nature to have little effect on Albert Glass, a colored lawyer at Sportsman's grand-jail House, yesterday, Yesterday he was before Justice C. C. Weiss for selling liquor to a drunkard in spite of previous warnings and to do so, after having a portion of the proceeds he derived therefrom and was held to the criminal court in $200.

Superintendent Bonnett has recently received his offers at Washington to investigate to change the system now in practice in Philadelphia whereby a special officer of police is detailed to duties and fitness for service connected with the department. It matters not how long the men have been in the service, they are required to undergo the examination, and the result is the retention of those who pass the best examination. The matter was first put before the department five years ago, and action on it by Mr. Bonnett dates from his coming into office.

Charles Suits, the South Water street commission merchant who recently sold out, and who was arrested about a week ago on the charge of embezzlement, was discharged by Justice Lyon yesterday. Hiram Suits, the complainant, claimed that he paid $2,000 worth of farm stock to Suits to sell on commission, but the latter proved that he intended to buy the stock to dispose of on his account, and that he did not sell the stock to pay Suits.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday S. C. Ogden was appointed, and S. W. Williams suspended till Jan. 1 for disorderly conduct. The directors are now tabulating the votes cast for members of the Executive Committee, and the result will be announced to-day. It is believed by politicians that the present ticket will be elected by a majority of from 200 to 300.

Twenty Secretaries of as many building associations formed an organization at the Grand Pacific last night to be known as the Association of Secretaries of the State of Illinois. The following were elected officers: President, George Schneider; Vice-President, John Lingenberg; Secretary, C. D. Bond; Treasurer, August Bauer. The objects of the association will be the mutual protection of building associations, to provide for legislative action, and otherwise to further the prosperity of the associations.

Attorney Michel received his appointment as the duties to grant the injunction against an Attorney Court Clerk W. J. Cooper before Judge Garnett yesterday morning. The court overruled the motion, and Dr. Bethel asked for a bill of particulars, which was also denied. Dr. Bethel took exceptions to both rulings of the court, and Attorney Michel has a motion for the proper process to restrain the defendants against Cooper to terminate the defendant, Cooper now has charge of the office, and will notify the hearing of the cause has been continued until next Saturday morning.

Ex-George H. Pullman gave a quiet little to-morrow evening on the occasion of Misses George and Harper Pullman's 11th birthday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Caton, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jackson, Gen. Cariton and the Misses Carleton, Mr. Jack Field, Miss Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. John Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hooker, Mr. John Crerar, Mr. Henry Cook, Miss Ida Cranmer, Miss Kay Burgess and Miss Walker. After the supper was finished and the table cleared the company received their presents from the several donors.

The Seventh-Day Adventists, who believe in the coming of Christ, have erected a temple on the corner of Centre avenue and Thirty-fourth street, and intend to hold meetings every Sunday during the present months. The edifice will be consecrated to Elder D. S. Dean and A. S. Gregory. The first of the series of Bible lectures was held last evening, and was well attended. The subject, "Prophecy and History," was discussed, and the second meeting of the series will be held this evening. The second meeting of Christ will be the subject.

Joseph Hurst and Charles Mattheson were left the insurance business at No. 72 West Jackson street May 1. Hurst was to collect for a time, but business never got good results. Just as the party came to the settlement Hurst have nothing about the Seven and thirteen with some insurance money to another young man named, but he had none. Mattheson had gone, but he found him in Hyde and Company, in the Court-house, and had him arrested for embezzlement. Hurst was arrested on the complaint of Mattheson, charging him with embezzlement, and was held in the criminal court in $500

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$1,000,000 capital stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

$500,000 dividend 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Rock Island, Chicago & Council Bluffs Railroad.

$1,000,000 6 per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis & Iron Railroad.

$1,000,000 "assessment paid" scrip, subject to call for $1,000,000 additional "assessment paid" scrip of the Fort Wayne, Chicago & Cincinnati Railroad.

$2,000,000 6 per cent. income gold mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company.

THE NEW STEEL WIRES IN CALIFORNIA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 25.—The directors of the Ridge Iron Company have decided to convert their works here into a steel plant, and manufacture for the Pacific coast. The capital, $1,000,000, is owned in Boston. The works here now employ 1,000 men, and it is thought the change will be greatly advantageous to the new enterprise.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

SHADES AND LETTERS OF OUR FOREFATHERS IN MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

The Witch's Lunar Feast; "Hail Arrgie!"—England's Chronicle in Stone: Her Castles, Abbeys, Cathedrals, and Palaces.—The Manifold Nature, and Its Harmonies of the Question of Protection.—Wisdom of Silence, Wisdom of Regarding, and the Subtlest in Nature.

There has seemed to Tom Taylor's too easy the fair fortune of "The Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson," who was the Royal Governor of Massachusetts at the commencement of the Revolution—a book of great value and interest, since it shows the untruth of the generally accepted belief that he was a bitter and malignant foe of American and the Americans, and that all that have now of the Colonists to the providence of monarchy displayed to oppress and enslave the future countrymen. It was chiefly because of the Revolution that he lacked the sympathy of the Tories and got the position of royal governor of Boston. But, when they looked the law, he felt it his duty to stay there—at violent, defend opposition seeming to him to involve more evil than submission. In view of the situation the decision that of a large majority of the Tories. While that deprecated the policy of the home Government, yet it seemed to them folly and crime to take up arms against it.

The Revolutionists left for England before Concord and Lexington, and that there before the surrender of Cornwallis. So cruel long enough, indeed, to be forced to give up all hope of returning to the native land, which to them loved, and, in spite of all to feel unfeigned there, he had never a harsh word to say. The second volume runs into December, 1774, while Boston shows no hearty welcoming was still lavished by Washington's forces, and exile to Star of Cin, a few days before his death. Much of it, relating to the journeys in England, is of little interest now. Its chief attraction is in vivid pictures of the circumstances of that and time in the words of the refugees as they heard the news from the country which so many personal interests were, and to which they all fondly hoped to return. Confirmed in the belief of the justness of the British cause, they were unable to see the wrongs which the people of the Colonies had suffered, and the spirit of liberty which was growing up among them. Their confidence in the power of England to crush the rebellion was unbounded, and they looked forward to a speedy return to their homes. They watched with the keenest interest the progress of the war, and every fresh report of victory was hailed with delight. Step by step, however, they were driven back to the sea-board, and finally to the water's edge. Even then they could not realize that the end had come. Not until they had seen the last of the British troops sail out of the harbor, and the Continental flag floating from the fortress in the place of the royal banner, did they begin to realize that the end had come. Then they began to look for means of escape. Some sailed for England, others for Halifax, and others for the West Indies. Many of them never saw their homes again. Their property was confiscated, and they were proscribed as traitors. Their children, born in exile, grew up with no memory of the land of their fathers, and with a feeling of bitterness toward the country which had driven their parents from their home. Many of the descendants of the Loyalists have since returned to the land of their forefathers, and have become prominent and influential citizens of the United States. Their descendants have no sympathy with the feelings which actuated their ancestors, and look upon the Revolution as a glorious struggle for liberty. Their descendants have no sympathy with the feelings which actuated their ancestors, and look upon the Revolution as a glorious struggle for liberty. Their descendants have no sympathy with the feelings which actuated their ancestors, and look upon the Revolution as a glorious struggle for liberty.

"Bad Angels."

Coincidences of one kind may be objectionable, but the inspiration to measure an author's next work by the light of an earlier is unavoiding. That Miss Warner's books are most liberal, has always been a favorite with them, and is attached to those who peruse her stories. Widely different as the characters which is the scene of the two are all are the central characters, "Anne" possessed having, many features: "Dan Angels" finds its chief support and appointed friends. As Anne's ear-lessly is the plot constructed, as dependent is one part upon another, a detailed mentioning of the story would be premature; and as the characters of a romance are the chief interest of the story, what is here omitted is in essence of all fictions who have appeared to Angels the Dawn. Dan is a the knack of a most true Protestant editor of the ancient British [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT BONDS

OF THE

Columbus & Cincinnati Midland R. R. Co.,

A Part of the Baltimore & Ohio System.

Price par and accrued interest, subject to prior sale without further notice.

I have no hesitancy in recommending these bonds to conservative investors. The property and franchises covered by this issue of Bonds. Further particulars furnished on application.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,

Dealer in Investment Securities,

Room 8, 210 La Salle-St.,

Adjoining the Exchange Bank.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,

Home Insurance Building.

Paid-Up Capital, $1,700,000.

Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers

issued, payable in any part of the world.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

and Execution Investment Securities

Bought and Sold.

ATLAS NATIONAL BANK

Southwest corner Washington and La Salle-sts.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $700,000

WM. O. COLE & CO.,

140 Washington-st.,

CHICAGO.

Offer among other Choice Securities the Issues of the South:

$10,000 Dubuque Lake Ry., Dubuque, Iowa.....6s

7,000 Farmville Ry., Pinny Co., Kansas.....6s

5,000 Dakota School.....6s

5,000 Nebraska School.....6s

5,000 Kansas School.....6s

5,000 Iowa, Fallon Co., II.....6s

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Interest on Investment Stocks,

Commercial Accounts and Loans Solicited.

Current rate of interest allowed on Deposits.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY

SAVINGS BANK,

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $500,000.

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

Receives savings deposits and allows interest on same. Solicits accounts of Banks and Bankers. Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, etc. Takes charge of real estate and collects rents.

C. H. WILLSON, Cashier.

MALCOM McNEILL & BROS.

Real Estate Mortgage Loans,

and Private Bankers,

99 WASHINGTON-ST.

BANKING.

S. A. GEAR & CO., Bankers,

Successors to Preston, Kean & Co.,

100 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.

Deposits received. Exchange drawn on Principal Cities of Europe. Collections made on favorable terms. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated. Government, State, City and other Bonds Bought and Sold.

MONEY TO LOAN

at 5 per cent on Improved Property.

BUILDING LOANS MADE.

Inquire at Trust Department of Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.,

Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 5 per cent, in large sums, on Improved Chicago Real Estate.

BROWN & DICKINSON,

97 Washington-st.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and name of [illegible] is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts, as the same must be closed at once.

Chicago, June 25, 1890. [illegible]

A NEW ENGLAND

Or large experience in the management of the affairs of corporations, desires a position as Secretary, Treasurer or Superintendent of a Railroad, Telegraph, Express or Manufacturing Company; is a graduate of Yale College, and has had a large experience in the keeping of accounts. The highest references as to character and ability will be given. Address [illegible]

The undersigned will continue the [illegible] under the style and name of [illegible]

A NEW ENGLAND

Of large experience in the management of the affairs of corporations, desires a position as Secretary, Treasurer or Superintendent of a Railroad, Telegraph, Express or Manufacturing Company; is a graduate of Yale College, and has had a large experience in the keeping of accounts. The highest references as to character and ability will be given. Address [illegible]

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings of the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

[illegible]

New York exchange was steady at 10@15c discount. Sterling was firm, Posted rates, 4 84@4 84½. Cable transfers, 4 84½@4 85.

The Bank of England reports an increase of £200,000 in bullion. There was probably a slight movement to the interior of currency, with no expectation of the movement being large. Gold was taken for the morning of Monday. The Bank of England reports a decrease of £200,000 in bullion. There was probably a slight movement to the interior of currency, with no expectation of the movement being large. Gold was taken for the morning of Monday.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

FINANCIAL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

PROFESSIONAL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

DENTAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
Anchor Line.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Wilson Line of Steamers

The U. S. and Brazil Mail SS. Co.

STATE LINE

EUROPE! EUROPE!!

WOMEN AND THEIR WAYS.

Some of Them Are What It All Depends Upon—Fashion Does Rivers.

The Responsibility for the Right or Wrong Use of Money and Where It Lies—Old Fashion Tailors—Women Architects—A Curious Development—Making Her Things Last—No Best Girl on a Bicycle—A Woman's Secret.

Sometimes, indeed—some 3d—we are so obstinate—as I may mean, the right or wrong use of money, write the author of "John Inglesant," in Harper's Bazar, is the prerogative of women, as not in the case of husband or elders, daughters and wives from, and the responsibility lies I believe, not on death will, men as with women. In case of giving to make ourselves their own, would it not be time to answer question into being their betterers, not merely as wives but as daughters, sisters—every relation in which a regular bringer can help a man to a recognized work and an honorable one bring him to rule, especially as the particular purpose—money?

But not the growing determination of our young men to engage in the pursuit of wealth, from their own point of view, and particularly from the point of view of our young women, have their origin—that is, on the lower level to which many, men are so engrossed in the mere money getting, that they are unconscious of the higher uses of money, and consequently do not require it for them? Without wishing to enter the social problem very briefly, it seems to me that the root of the matter is to be found in the fact that the ideal of life which is held before the young men of the present generation—the ideal which is presented to them by their surroundings, by their education, by their literature, by their religion—is a false ideal. It is a false ideal because it is an ideal which is entirely material, and which is entirely selfish. It is a false ideal because it is an ideal which is entirely unspiritual. It is a false ideal because it is an ideal which is entirely unsocial. It is a false ideal because it is an ideal which is entirely unchristian. It is a false ideal because it is an ideal which is entirely unworthy of the name of man. And it is a false ideal because it is an ideal which is entirely unwomanly. But I am sure I would have said to the contrary," to the young men, "that the whole duty of man consists in getting on in the world, and that the whole duty of a woman is to help him in getting on in the world, I should have said to the contrary," to the young women, "that the whole duty of a woman consists in getting on in the world, and that the whole duty of a man is to help her in getting on in the world." In the second case, the responsibility of money is a woman, but in a certain sense the whole duty of a man is the duty of a man who has married a wife who has got the ambition of a woman, a fashionable woman, an ambitious woman, who has got the desire of rising in the world, and who has married a man who has not got the ambition or even a fashionable wife. He cannot raise her, and he himself will gradually

Lessen in her own heart that he has,
What is that which gradually causes to sink
Within him?

In some of our women will, but in by nature an attractive trait I must warn you "fashionable women," by the word "natural" will not mean, by the word "natural" I mean that which is in the beginning, but being the idea which is at the bottom, but being the idea which is at the bottom, but being the idea which is at the bottom